



College of Physicians

BOX ITEM

CHARTER,

ORDINANCES AND BY-LAWS

OF THE

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS

OF

PHILADELPHIA,

As Amended November 1st, 1882.

NON SIBI SED TOTI.

PHILADELPHIA:
COLLINS, PRINTER, 705 JAYNE STREET.
1882.

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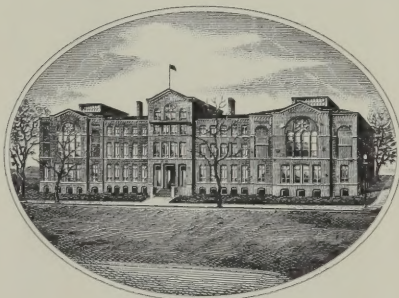
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CHARTER,

ORDINANCES AND BY-LAWS

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OF THE

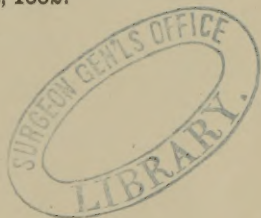
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The College was instituted in January, 1787, and incorporated in March, 1789; the Ordinances and By-Laws were revised and finally adopted July, 1840; since which time various additions and amendments have been made to them, all of which are incorporated in the present revised edition.

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CHARTER.

AN ACT FOR THE INCORPORATION OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA.

1. Whereas, the Physicians of Philadelphia, influenced by a conviction of the many advantages which have arisen from literary institutions, have associated themselves under the name and title of *The College of Physicians of Philadelphia* :

2. And whereas, the objects of this College are to advance the science of medicine, and thereby to lessen human misery, by investigating the diseases and remedies which are peculiar to this country; by observing the effect of different seasons, climates, and situations upon the human body; by recording the changes which are produced in disease by the progress of agriculture, arts, population, and manners; by searching for medicines in the American woods, waters, and in the bowels of the earth; by enlarging the avenues to knowledge from the discoveries and publications of foreign countries; and by cultivating order and uniformity in the practice of physic:

3. And whereas, the said College of Physicians have prayed us, the Representatives of the Freemen

of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that they may be created a body politic and corporate, forever, with such powers, privileges, and immunities as may best answer the laudable purposes which the members thereof have in view; wherefore, to assist and encourage the said College of Physicians, in the prosecution and advancement of useful knowledge for the benefit of their country and of mankind,

4. *Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same,* That the members of the said College of Physicians, *that is to say,* John Redman, John Jones, William Shippen, Jun., Adam Kuhn, John Morgan, Benjamin Rush, Samuel Duffield, Gerardus Clarkson, George Glentworth, Thomas Parke, James Hutchinson, Robert Harris, John Carson, Benjamin Duffield, William W. Smith, John Foulke, Samuel Powel Griffiths, William Clarkson, William Currie, Benjamin Say, Andrew Ross, John Morris, Nathan Dorsey, James Cunningham, Caspar Wistar, Jun., Michael Leib, and John H. Gibbons, be, and the same persons are, and shall be, a body corporate and politic in deed and in name, by the name and style of "THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA," and by the same name, they and their successors are hereby constituted and confirmed one body corporate and politic in law, to have perpetual succession, and to be able and capable to have, hold, and enjoy any goods and chattels, lands, tenements, rents, hereditaments, gifts, and bequests,

of what nature soever, in fee simple, or for term of years, life or lives, or otherwise; and also to grant, sell, alien, assign, or let the same lands, tenements, and premises, according to the nature of the respective grants and bequests made to the said corporation, and of the estate of the said corporation therein; provided, that the amount of the clear yearly value of such real estate exceed not the sum of five hundred pounds, lawful money of this commonwealth.

5. The said corporation be, and shall be forever hereafter, able and capable in law, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in all or any courts of justice and other places, in all manner of suits, actions, complaints, pleas, causes, and matters of what nature or kind soever; and that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said corporation, forever hereafter, to have and use a common seal, and the same seal, at the will and pleasure of the said corporation, to break, change, alter, and renew.

6. For the well ordering of the said corporation and its affairs, there shall be, at all times hereafter, the following officers of the same; that is to say, one President, one Vice-President, four Censors, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, who shall be chosen, annually, from amongst the Fellows of the said College of Physicians, on the first *Tuesday in the month of July forever hereafter,** or within one calen-

* By a decree of the Court of Common Pleas, Dec. 3d, 1855, the clause in Italics was altered to read as follows: *Wednesday in the month of January next, and annually thereafter.*

dar month after the same day, in any year; and that John Redman be the present *President* of the said College; John Jones, the present *Vice-President*; William Shippen, Jun., Adam Kuhn, Benjamin Rush, and Samuel Duffield, the present *Censors*; Samuel Powel Griffiths, the present *Secretary*; and Gerardus Clarkson, the present *Treasurer* of the said College; and shall beand remain the President, Vice-President, Censors, Secretary, and Treasurer, respectively, of the said College, until they be superseded by a new election to be made by the Fellows of the said College as aforesaid; and all vacancies by death, resignation, or otherwise, which shall at any time hereafter happen in any of the said offices, may be filled by a special election, to be holden so often as occasion shall require.

7. The authorities and duties of the officers of the said corporation who are hereinbefore mentioned, and of any others which the said corporation shall see fit to appoint, the times of meeting of the said corporation, the admission of members, and the other concerns of the said corporation, shall be regulated by the by-laws and ordinances of the said corporation, heretofore made or to be made, touching the premises.

8. *Provided always*, That no by-laws nor ordinances of the said corporation, hereafter made, shall be binding upon the officers or members thereof, unless the same shall be proposed at one regular meeting of the said corporation, and enacted and received at another, after the intervention of at least

thirty days. And that no sale, or alienation, or lease for above three years, of any part of the real estate of the said corporation, shall be valid, unless the terms and nature of such sale or lease be proposed at a previous meeting of the said corporation.

Signed by order of the House,

RICHARD PETERS, *Speaker.*

Enacted into a law, at Philadelphia, on Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

PETER ZACHARY LLOYD,

Clerk of the General Assembly.

ORDINANCES AND BY-LAWS.

CHAPTER I.

MEMBERS AND MEMBERSHIP.

1. The College shall consist of Fellows, Associate Fellows, and Corresponding Members.

2. The Fellows shall be physicians, of good character and professional standing, residing within the city of Philadelphia, and over twenty-four years of age.

3. The Associate Fellows shall be distinguished foreign or American physicians, residing beyond the limits of Philadelphia.

4. The Corresponding Members shall be foreign or American physicians, residing beyond the limits of Philadelphia, and shall be selected because of their devotion to medical science, and with a view to advance the interests for which the College was founded.

5. No person who gives his support to any system of practice which tends to weaken or diminish public confidence in the science of medicine, or in the medical profession; or who, by adver-

tisement or other improper means, announces his claim to superior qualifications in the treatment of disease, or of a particular disease or class of diseases; or who holds a patent or a part of a patent for a surgical instrument; or who enters into an agreement with an apothecary with a view to pecuniary profit or to professional patronage; or who gives to one apothecary the formula of a prescription which he refuses to give to others; or who deals in secret medicines, or publicly recommends them, shall be eligible to be a Fellow, Associate Fellow, or Corresponding Member of the College. Any Fellow, Associate Fellow, or Corresponding Member who shall be found guilty by the Censors of having violated any of these provisions shall forfeit his membership in the College: *Provided*, however, that an appeal from the decision of the Censors shall be permitted in this, as in all other cases.

6. Candidates for Fellowship, Associate Fellowship, or Corresponding Membership, may be proposed in writing, by three Fellows, at any stated meeting of the College; and each proposition shall be read at three successive stated meetings before being submitted to a vote. Candidates may be balloted for at any stated meeting provided that there are present at least twenty qualified voters, when, if four-fifths of the ballots cast be in their favor, they shall be declared duly elected.

7. No candidate who is rejected shall be again

proposed within the twelve months following the date of such rejection.

8. The names of the persons proposed as candidates for Fellowship, Associate Fellowship, or Corresponding Membership shall not be placed on permanent record, unless the said candidates are elected. In case of the rejection of any candidate, the paper containing his nomination shall be destroyed immediately after the ballot.

9. No person elected a Fellow shall be recognized as a member of the College until he has signed the Ordinances and By-laws, and paid the entrance fee; and the omission of such signing and payment until the expiration of three months after his election, shall render his election void.

10. The *entrance fee* shall be twenty-five dollars, payable on or before signing the Ordinances and By-laws. The *annual contribution* shall be fifteen dollars, payable in advance, in three equal instalments, at the stated meetings in January, May, and September respectively.

11. A Fellow on the payment in one sum of two hundred dollars shall be exempt from all annual contributions during the continuance of his Fellowship. All sums so paid shall be invested by the Treasurer, under the direction of the Committee on Finance, as a permanent fund; and only the income thereof shall be used.

12. Any Fellow who neglects or declines the payment of his annual contribution for two suc-

cessive years, shall forfeit his Fellowship: *Provided*, however, that if any Fellow shall be absent from Philadelphia, for twelve consecutive months or more, a deduction shall be made from the amount of his annual contribution, corresponding to the duration of his absence.

13. No Fellow who may remove permanently from the city of Philadelphia, shall, in consequence of such removal, forfeit his Fellowship; but he shall be exonerated from the payment of the annual contribution.

14. No Associate Fellow or Corresponding Member, who may come to reside within the limits of the city of Philadelphia, shall be admitted to Fellowship in the College without being proposed anew and elected as a Fellow.

15. The number of Associate Fellows shall not exceed fifty, twenty of whom may be foreigners.

16. Associate Fellows and Corresponding Members may attend the meetings of the College and participate in its discussions, but shall not be allowed to take part in the transaction of its private business.

17. Every Fellow, Associate Fellow, and Corresponding Member of the College shall receive a certificate of Membership according to the annexed form, signed by the President, Vice-President, Censors, and Secretary, and having the seal of the College affixed thereto.

Nos, Præses, Vîc-Præses, Censoresque Collegii Medicorum Philadelphiensis, omnibus ad quos hæc pervenerint, salutem.

Testamur ————— virum doctum et medicinæ peritum, nostri Collegii Socium ——— adscriptum fuisse, omnesque ejus honores et privilegia, jure riteque consecutum esse. In cujus rei fidem hisce literis, Collegii sigillo munitis, nomina nostra subjicimus.

Datum Philadelphiæ,

Anno Domini 18

_____ } *Censores.*



_____ } *Præses.*
_____ } *V. Præses.*
_____ } *Secretarius.*

18. No Fellow shall be permitted to vote at any election, whether of Officers, Fellows, Associate Fellows, or Corresponding Members, who has not signed the Ordinances and By-laws, and paid the entrance fee, together with the contributions due by him.

19. The signing of the Constitution adopted in 1788, shall be deemed equivalent to a subscription to the Ordinances and By-laws of the College in force for the time being.

20. When notice of the death of a Fellow is given to the College it shall be entered upon the minutes, and if recommended by the Censors, a Fellow may be appointed to prepare and read before the College a suitable notice of the deceased.

CHAPTER II.

OFFICERS OF THE COLLEGE AND THEIR DUTIES.

1. The officers of the College, designated by its Charter, namely, a President, a Vice-President, four Censors, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, shall be nominated on the first Wednesday in December of each year, and elected annually, by ballot, on the first Wednesday in January, or within one calendar month thereafter. No Fellow shall be eligible to the office of President for more than three years in succession.

An Honorary Librarian, a Curator, a Recorder, two Councillors, to serve for three years, and the Members of the several Standing Committees, except the Committee on Finance, shall be annually nominated and elected at the same time and in the same manner as prescribed for the election of the Officers designated by the Charter of the College.

Any vacancy may be filled by special election, of which due notice shall be given; but no Fellow shall be eligible to any office, or to be a member of a Standing Committee, who has not been duly nominated at a stated meeting previous to that at which the election is held.

The Secretary of the College shall prepare and have ready for the use of voters, at every annual and every special election, a sufficient number of ballots, upon each of which shall be written or

printed, the names of those who have been duly nominated for election to any office, or to be members of any Standing Committee.

The voter shall erase from his ballot all names, except those of candidates for whom he wishes to vote. If more names of those nominated for any office than there are places to be filled are allowed to remain, the ballot as regards that office shall be rejected.

2. The *President* shall have general supervision of the affairs of the College, maintain order at the meetings, sign all warrants on the Treasurer, duly ordered by the College, and deliver an Annual Address. He shall have power to call special meetings at his own discretion; and it shall be his duty to call them, when requested to do so in writing by six Fellows.

3. The *Vice-President* shall perform the duties of the President in the absence of the latter officer, or at his request when present. In the absence of both the President and Vice-President, a Chairman for the meeting shall be elected *vivâ voce*.

4. The *Censors* shall hear all charges that may be preferred against a Fellow; and shall report thereon to the College at its next stated meeting. When, however, a Censor is one of the parties concerned, the charge shall be referred to a committee of three Fellows chosen by ballot, who shall act as Censors *pro hâc vice*.

5. The *Treasurer* shall have the custody of all papers relating to the finances of the College; he

shall collect and receive all moneys due to the College, and shall pay them only upon a warrant ordered by the College and signed by the President, or by the Chairman of the meeting at which the warrant was ordered; and these warrants shall be the vouchers for his expenditures. He shall present a statement of the finances of the College, including an estimate of the income for the ensuing year, annually, at the stated meeting in December, and at such other times as the College may direct.

6. The *Secretary* shall keep correct minutes of the proceedings of the College, and, after their approval, shall enter them in a book provided for the purpose. He shall keep a list of the Fellows, Associate Fellows, and Corresponding Members, with a record of the residence, the date of the election, and the time of the death, resignation, or loss of membership of each. He shall have the custody of all the records; and shall keep in regular files, properly labelled, all documents and papers, belonging to the College, not otherwise provided for. He shall notify the Officers and Standing Committees of their election; also the Chairman of every Special Committee of his appointment, and shall furnish each Chairman with the names of his associates and a copy of the resolution under which they were appointed, together with the documents necessary for the proper performance of its duties. He shall furnish certificates of membership to newly-elected Fellows,

Associate Fellows, and Corresponding Members; and perform all other duties appropriate to his office, which may be imposed upon him by any ordinance or resolution of the College.

7. The *Recorder* shall keep full and accurate minutes of the scientific proceedings of the College, and enter them, after approval, in a book provided for the purpose. He shall take charge of all scientific papers read and intended for publication. He shall record all verbal communications on professional subjects, and prepare a faithful summary of the discussions thereon; such papers, and record of communications and remarks, he shall, under the direction of the Committee of Publication, and, after revision by their authors, arrange and prepare for publication in the Summary of the Transactions of the College. He shall be, *ex officio*, a member of the Committee of Publication.

8. The *Honorary Librarian* shall be *ex-officio* a member of the Library Committee, and under its authority he shall have a general superintendence of the Library and direction of all persons employed therein.

9. The *Curator* shall have general charge of the Mütter Museum, and shall prepare, or have prepared, such pathological specimens and perform such other duties as the Committee may direct. He shall label and keep a correct catalogue of articles presented to the Museum, with the name of the donor conspicuously attached to each, to-

gether with, as far as practicable, a record of its history; and shall report the new donations at each stated meeting of the College. He shall attend at the Museum, for the accommodation of visitors and students, on such days and at such hours in every week as may be directed by the Committee on the Mütter Museum. On such occasions he shall remove and replace specimens, afford all necessary information to students and other visitors, and preserve order among those in attendance.

The Curator shall receive for his services the sum of \$300, annually, to be paid to him, by the Chairman of the Committee on the Mütter Museum, out of the income of the trust fund presented to the College by Dr. Mütter.

No Professor, or Lecturer, on Surgery, or Medicine, shall be eligible as Curator.

CHAPTER III.

THE COUNCIL.

1. The Council shall consist of the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, the Senior Censor, and the Chairmen of the Standing Committees, with six Councillors. Of the Councillors, two shall be annually elected at the stated meeting in January to serve for three years; and they

shall be ineligible for re-election until they have been out of office for a year.

2. The Council shall hold regular meetings at intervals not exceeding three months. It shall be presided over by the President of the College, and the Secretary of the College, acting as Clerk, shall keep correct minutes of its proceedings, and report its conclusions to the College.

3. The Council shall have general supervision of the affairs of the College, consider all questions that may be referred to it, and report to the College, in writing, its decision thereon. It shall submit to the College, from time to time, such suggestions as it shall believe adapted to promote the objects for which the College was instituted.

CHAPTER IV.

MEETINGS.

1. The *Stated Meetings* of the College shall be held on the first Wednesday in every month, at *eight o'clock P. M.* At *this hour*, or as soon thereafter as a *quorum*, consisting of seven Fellows, shall have assembled, the meeting shall be organized.

2. The *Order of business* shall be—

1st. The reading of the minutes of the last stated and special meetings for approval or correction.

2d. Introduction of newly-elected Fellows.

3d. Announcement of additions to the Library
and to the Museum.

4th. Stated business.

5th. Written communications.

6th. Verbal communications.

Private business.

7th. Reports of Committees, and of the
Council.

8th. Nominations.

9th. Elections.

10th. Miscellaneous business; deferred business; new business.

3. At the stated meeting in *December*, the Treasurer of the College and all Standing Committees shall present their annual reports, together with a statement by each Committee of the sum that probably will be required by it during the succeeding year. Nominations of Officers, Councilors, Honorary Librarian, Curator, Recorder, and Members of Standing Committees for the following year shall be made.

4. At the stated meeting in *January*, the Committee on Finance shall present its annual report; the annual appropriations shall be made; the Committee on Finance shall be appointed by the President, and the Officers and the other Standing Committees of the College for the current year shall be elected.

5. At the stated meeting in *March*, of every

third year, after 1864, a lecturer on Surgical Pathology shall be nominated and appointed.

6. No business shall be transacted at any special meeting except that for which it was called.

7. At the stated meetings of the College, except while propositions for Fellowship are being acted upon, and during the consideration of the private affairs of the College, strangers may be introduced as visitors by a Fellow, who shall present them to the President, and shall be held responsible for the character and professional standing of the persons introduced by him.

CHAPTER V.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

1. The Standing Committees of the College shall be:—

- I. A Committee of Publication.
- II. A Library Committee.
- III. A Committee on the Mütter Museum.
- IV. A Hall Committee.
- V. A Committee on Lectures.
- VI. A Committee on the Directory for Nurses.
- VII. A Committee on Finance.

2. The first, third, sixth, and seventh of the said Committees shall consist, each of three Fellows, and the second, fourth, and fifth, each of five Fellows.

CHAPTER VI.

COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

1. It shall be the duty of the Committee of Publication to revise and issue, from time to time, a Summary of the Transactions of the College, which shall comprise, as far as the Committee may deem expedient: 1. Written communications; 2. Verbal communications; and, 3. An abstract of discussions.

2. No paper read before the College shall be published elsewhere than in the Summary of the Transactions without the consent of the College, or of the Committee of Publication.

3. The Summary of the Transactions, as soon as published, shall be distributed by the Secretary of the College, without charge, to each of the Fellows, Associate Fellows, and Corresponding Members.

4. The Committee of Publication shall present to the College at the stated meeting in December, an annual report, with a statement of its receipts and expenditures, and an estimate of its expenses for the ensuing year.

CHAPTER VII.

THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

1. The Library Committee shall have charge of the Library, and shall report upon its condition, annually, at the stated meeting in December, and at the same time submit an estimate of its expenses for the ensuing year.

2. The Library Committee annually in January shall appoint an Assistant Librarian, and report the appointment to the College. The Assistant Librarian shall act as secretary of the Library Committee, and shall perform all duties pertaining to his office under the direction of the Honorary Librarian and the Library Committee. He shall keep a record of the titles of all books purchased for the Library, or presented to it, together with the names of the donors, and transmit a copy of the same to the Secretary of the College for presentation at its stated meetings. He shall duly acknowledge all gifts to the Library. He shall be on duty daily (Sundays and other legal holidays excepted) between such hours as the Library Committee may prescribe, and shall issue and receive books in accordance with the regulations embraced in Chapter VIII. He shall receive such salary as the College may from time to time determine.

3. The Library Committee and the Committee on the Directory for Nurses in joint meeting shall appoint annually in January a person to act as Assistant in the Library and as Secretary of the Directory for Nurses.

CHAPTER VIII.

RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE LIBRARY.

1. Fellows shall be allowed to take books out of the Library with such exceptions and under such rules as from time to time the Library Committee may make: *Provided*, that no Fellow shall be allowed to take out at any one time more than one folio or quarto, or three octavos, duodecimos, or bound periodicals without special permission, as hereinafter stated; or to retain the same without renewal for a longer period than two weeks. The Assistant Librarian shall register the titles of the books taken out, with the name of the Fellow to whom loaned, and the dates at which they were taken out and returned.

2. Special permission to take out more than the above mentioned number of books may be granted upon a written application approved by two members of the Library Committee.

3. If any Fellow retain the book or books borrowed by him longer than two weeks, without renewal, he shall pay a fine of twenty cents for every week each volume is so retained.

4. No Fellow shall be allowed to use the Library while any fines due by him remain unpaid.

5. If a book be lost by a Fellow, he shall either replace it, or pay the value thereof, or of the set of books to which it belongs, as the Library Committee may decide.

6. All books shall be returned to the Library before the stated meeting in November, at the discretion of the Library Committee, to enable the Committee to make its annual report.

7. The Assistant Librarian, as soon as practicable after the receipt of the current journals and new publications generally, shall make such arrangements as will enable the Fellows to consult them.

8. Visitors introduced by Fellows shall be allowed to consult books in accordance with the rules adopted from time to time by the College or the Library Committee.

CHAPTER IX.

COMMITTEE ON THE MÜTTER MUSEUM.

1. The Committee on the Mutter Museum shall have a general supervision of the same, and shall take all such measures as may be deemed expedient for its preservation and increase.

2. "Free access to the Museum and preparations shall be given to every regular graduate in medicine, and to every student of medicine, without charge or fee, subject to such regulations as the College may deem necessary for the preservation of order, and that other persons may be admitted on the presentation of a ticket bearing upon it the signature of any Fellow of the College."

“ Proper accommodations, such as chairs, tables, pen, ink, and paper, shall always be present in the Museum for those who may be inclined to draw or describe any of the preparations.”

“ No one shall be permitted to remove from the College Building, except for necessary repairs or preparation, any article belonging to the said Mütter Museum, after the same shall have been deposited there.”

3. The Chairman of the Committee shall receive the income of the trust fund presented to the College by Dr. T. D. Mütter; which income shall be disbursed by the Committee, under the supervision of the College, in accordance with the agreement made between the College and Dr. Mütter, as recited in the deed of trust to the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, executed by Dr. Mütter and wife, December the eleventh, A. D. 1858, namely: “ 1. For the salary of a Curator \$300 per annum. 2. For the salary of a Lecturer \$200 per annum. And the remainder of said income to the preparing, fitting up, keeping in order, increasing, and insuring of pathological and anatomical preparations and specimens, illustrative of surgery and medicine, drawings, models, casts, and other like matters, which are intended to form the Museum.”

4. The Committee shall report, annually, to the College, at the stated meeting in December, the condition of the Museum; and from time to time shall suggest such measures as may be considered

advisable for increasing the value and usefulness of the collection. And semi-annually, at the stated meetings in December and June, the Committee shall render to the College an account of all its expenditures on account of the Museum and Lectureship.

CHAPTER X.

HALL COMMITTEE.

1. The Hall Committee shall have charge of the Hall of the College, and of all property therein, subject to such instructions as the College may give.

2. Under general instructions of the College, it shall have power to grant the use of the apartments in the Hall for scientific, literary, and philanthropic purposes, upon such conditions as the Committee may deem satisfactory. *Provided, however*, that the occupation of such apartments shall not interfere with the convenience of the College.

3. The Hall Committee shall employ a Door-keeper for the Hall, who shall receive specimens for the Mütter Museum, act as Messenger, and perform all other duties that may be required of him in the general service of the College.

4. The Hall Committee shall present to the College, at the stated meeting in December, annually, a report of its proceedings, and of the condition of the Hall, and at the same time submit an estimate of the sum required for its care and preservation for the ensuing year.

CHAPTER XI.

COMMITTEE ON LECTURES.

1. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Lectures to nominate, at the stated meeting in March of every third year after 1864, a person to deliver a course of at least ten lectures on some subject connected with surgical pathology: *Provided*, that the same Lecturer shall not be nominated twice in succession.

2. The Committee shall determine the time for the delivery and the duration of the course; and make all proper arrangements for attaining the objects of the Lectureship.

3. The lectures shall be delivered within the College Building; and the Lecturer shall have the use of the Museum for the purpose of illustrating them.

4. The Lecturer shall be permitted to charge each person attending his lectures, a fee of five or ten dollars, as he may himself determine; but Fellows of the College shall be admitted without charge. He shall, however, distribute "ten gratuitous tickets to poor but well educated and moral students of regular medicine, whom he may select at will."

5. The Committee shall see that the lectures are delivered in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the College and Dr. Mütter,

and that each Fellow is supplied with a ticket of admission.

6. Upon the favorable report of the Committee, the College shall direct an order to be drawn upon the Chairman of the Committee on the Mütter Museum in favor of said Lecturer for the sum of \$200, to be paid out of the income of the trust fund presented to the College by Dr. Mütter.

7. Whenever lectures so delivered are published, their title shall indicate distinctly that they are the "Mütter Lectures," delivered under the auspices of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and the Lecturer shall present a copy thereof to the Library of the College within thirty days after their publication.

CHAPTER XII.

COMMITTEE ON THE DIRECTORY FOR NURSES.

1. The Committee on the Directory for Nurses shall have charge of the Directory, and make all rules necessary for its management.

2. The Committee on the Directory for Nurses and the Library Committee in joint meeting shall appoint annually, in January, a person to act as Assistant in the Library and as Secretary of the Directory for Nurses.

3. It shall report annually in December its proceedings, with a statement of the progress and

condition of the Directory, including its receipts and expenditures, and pay to the Treasurer of the College, for the use of the Library, such portion of its receipts as the Committee shall consider expedient.

CHAPTER XIII.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

1. The President annually, in January, shall appoint three Fellows to constitute the Committee on Finance, of which the President and Treasurer shall be *ex-officio* members. It shall have charge of the pecuniary interests of the College, and direct the investment and reinvestment of its funds.

2. Annually in December it shall audit the accounts of the Treasurer and of the Standing Committees, and report the result at the stated meeting in January.

3. All appropriations asked for in the annual reports of the Standing Committees shall be submitted to the Committee on Finance for examination, and report in January.

CHAPTER XIV.

NEGLECT OF DUTY.

1. Any Officer, Member of the Council, or Member of a Standing Committee, who shall neglect the discharge of his duty during twelve months in succession, except on account of ill health or absence from the city, shall be disqualified for re-election. And it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Council and of the Chairmen of the Standing Committees to report the delinquents of the preceding year to the College immediately before each annual election.

CHAPTER XV.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

1. The President shall appoint all Special Committees, unless it be otherwise ordered by the College.

2. The first named Fellow shall be the Chairman of the Committee, and shall see that its duties are duly performed.

3. Special Committees shall report at the stated meeting immediately succeeding their appointment, unless it be otherwise determined by a resolution or a law of the College. Their reports shall be made in writing, and signed by a majority of the Committee.

CHAPTER XVI.

RULES OF ORDER.

1. No question shall be considered open for discussion, except when brought forward by motion duly made and seconded, and then distinctly stated by the presiding officer. The name of the mover of each motion must be entered upon the minutes.

2. Every motion shall be reduced to writing by the mover, if the presiding officer or any Fellow request the same.

3. Any Fellow may call for the division of a question, provided it comprehend more than one distinct proposition. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; but a motion to strike out shall not preclude either amendment or a motion to strike out and insert.

4. The mover, with the consent of the seconder, may withdraw any motion previously to its amendment, commitment, or to the question upon its final passage being put by the presiding officer.

5. When a Fellow speaks, he shall stand up, addressing himself to the presiding officer, and confining himself strictly to the question under consideration.

6. No Fellow shall be interrupted while speaking, except by a call to order.

7. The presiding officer shall decide all questions of order unless an appeal be made to the College; in which case the Fellow appealing shall first state his reasons for the appeal, and then the presiding officer his reasons in support of his decision; but no further debate shall be allowed.

8. No Fellow shall be allowed to speak more than twice upon the same question, without permission being granted him by the College.

9. Whilst a question is under consideration, no motion shall be received excepting to adjourn, to lay the subject upon the table, to postpone, to refer to a committee, or to amend; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are named.

10. A motion for adjournment shall always be in order, except when the College is voting on another question, or while a Fellow is speaking.

11. A motion to amend an amendment is in order, but not one to amend an amendment to the amendment. The question on the amendment shall be decided before that on the main question.

12. No motion shall be received to postpone the motion under discussion for the purpose of introducing a substitute.

13. A motion for postponement shall preclude commitment; and one for commitment shall preclude amendment, also, a decision on the original question.

14. Motions for postponement, to lay upon the

table, and for adjournment, shall always be determined without debate.

15. A motion which has been negatived, cannot be again brought forward at the same meeting, excepting upon a motion to reconsider.

16. No question shall be reconsidered, excepting on the motion of two Fellows who voted with the majority when the question was decided; and unless submitted at the meeting at which the same has been discussed.

17. When a blank is to be filled, the question shall be first taken on the largest sum, greatest number, and remotest period.

18. Two Fellows may demand the yeas and nays on any question which is not required to be decided by ballot, and have them entered upon the minutes. The presiding officer in such cases shall always vote last.

19. No order shall be taken upon the report of any special committee, excepting to refer it back to the committee, to lay it upon the table, or to obtain the sense of the College in relation to the resolutions appended thereto.

20. The presiding officer shall not discuss any subject while in the chair, but may assign his reasons on deciding a question of order. He shall have no vote excepting on a ballot, or upon a call for the yeas and nays.

CHAPTER XVII.

CODE OF MEDICAL ETHICS.

OF THE DUTIES OF PHYSICIANS TO THEIR PATIENTS,
AND OF THE OBLIGATIONS OF PATIENTS TO THEIR
PHYSICIANS.ART. I.—*Duties of physicians to their patients.*

§ 1. A physician should not only be ever ready to obey the calls of the sick, but his mind ought also to be imbued with the greatness of his mission, and the responsibility he habitually incurs in its discharge. Those obligations are the more deep and enduring, because there is no tribunal other than his own conscience to adjudge penalties for carelessness or neglect. Physicians should, therefore, minister to the sick with due impressions of the importance of their office; reflecting that the ease, the health, and the lives of those committed to their charge, depend on their skill, attention, and fidelity. They should study, also, in their deportment, so to unite *tenderness* with *firmness*, and *condescension* with *authority*, as to inspire the minds of their patients with gratitude, respect, and confidence.

§ 2. Every case committed to the charge of a physician should be treated with attention, steadiness, and humanity. Reasonable indulgence should be granted to the mental imbecility and caprices of the sick. Secrecy and delicacy, when required

by peculiar circumstances, should be strictly observed; and the familiar and confidential intercourse to which physicians are admitted in their professional visits, should be used with discretion, and with the most scrupulous regard to fidelity and honor. The obligation of secrecy extends beyond the period of professional services;—none of the privacies of personal and domestic life, no infirmity of disposition or flaw of character observed during professional attendance should ever be divulged by the physician except when he is imperatively required to do so. The force and necessity of this obligation are indeed so great, that professional men have, under certain circumstances, been protected in their observance of secrecy by courts of justice.

§ 3. Frequent visits to the sick are in general requisite, since they enable the physician to arrive at a more perfect knowledge of the disease—to meet promptly every change which may occur, and also tend to preserve the confidence of the patient. But unnecessary visits are to be avoided, as they give useless anxiety to the patient, tend to diminish the authority of the physician, and render him liable to be suspected of interested motives.

§ 4. A physician should not be forward to make gloomy prognostications, because they savor of empiricism, by magnifying the importance of his services in the treatment or cure of the disease. But he should not fail, on proper occasions, to give to the friends of the patient timely notice of danger when

it really occurs; and even to the patient himself, if absolutely necessary. This office, however, is so peculiarly alarming when executed by him, that it ought to be declined whenever it can be assigned to any other person of sufficient judgment and delicacy. For the physician should be the minister of hope and comfort to the sick; that, by such cordials to the drooping spirit, he may smooth the bed of death, revive expiring life, and counteract the depressing influence of those maladies which often disturb the tranquillity of the most resigned in their last moments. The life of a sick person can be shortened, not only by the acts, but also by the words or the manner of a physician. It is, therefore, a sacred duty to guard himself carefully in this respect, and to avoid all things which have a tendency to discourage the patient and to depress his spirits.

§ 5. A physician ought not to abandon a patient because the case is deemed incurable; for his attendance may continue to be highly useful to the patient, and comforting to the relatives around him, even in the last period of a fatal malady, by alleviating pain and other symptoms, and by soothing mental anguish. To decline attendance, under such circumstances, would be sacrificing to fanciful delicacy and mistaken liberality, that moral duty, which is independent of, and far superior to, all pecuniary consideration.

§ 6. Consultations should be promoted in difficult or protracted cases, as they give rise to confidence, energy, and more enlarged views in practice.

§ 7. The opportunity which a physician not unfre-

quently enjoys of promoting and strengthening the good resolutions of his patients, suffering under the consequences of vicious conduct, ought never to be neglected. His counsels, or even remonstrances, will give satisfaction, not offence, if they be proffered with politeness, and evince a genuine love of virtue, accompanied by a sincere interest in the welfare of the person to whom they are addressed.

ART. II.—*Obligations of patients to their physicians.*

§ 1. The members of the medical profession, upon whom is enjoined the performance of so many important and arduous duties towards the community, and who are required to make so many sacrifices of comfort, ease, and health, for the welfare of those who avail themselves of their services, certainly have a right to expect and require, that their patients should entertain a just sense of the duties which they owe to their medical attendants.

§ 2. The first duty of a patient is to select as his medical adviser one who has received a regular professional education. In no trade or occupation do mankind rely on the skill of an untaught artist; and in medicine, confessedly the most difficult and intricate of the sciences, the world ought not to suppose that knowledge is intuitive.

§ 3. Patients should prefer a physician whose habits of life are regular, and who is not devoted to company, pleasure, or to any pursuit incompatible with his professional obligations. A patient should, also, confide the care of himself and family, as much

as possible, to one physician; for a medical man who has become acquainted with the peculiarities of constitution, habits, and predispositions of those he attends, is more likely to be successful in his treatment than one who does not possess that knowledge.

A patient who has thus selected his physician, should always apply for advice in what may appear to him trivial cases, for the most fatal results often supervene on the slightest accidents. It is of still more importance that he should apply for assistance in the forming stage of violent diseases; it is to a neglect of this precept that medicine owes much of the uncertainty and imperfection with which it has been reproached.

§ 4. Patients should faithfully and unreservedly communicate to their physician the supposed cause of their disease. This is the more important, as many diseases of a mental origin simulate those depending on external causes, and yet are only to be cured by ministering to the mind diseased. A patient should never be afraid of thus making his physician his friend and adviser; he should always bear in mind that a medical man is under the strongest obligations of secrecy. Even the female sex should never allow feelings of shame or delicacy to prevent their disclosing the seat, symptoms, and causes of complaints peculiar to them. However commendable a modest reserve may be in the common occurrences of life, its strict observance in medicine is often attended with the most serious consequences, and a patient may sink under a pain-

ful and loathsome disease, which might have been readily prevented had timely intimation been given to the physician.

§ 5. A patient should never weary his physician with a tedious detail of events or matters not appertaining to his disease. Even as relates to his actual symptoms, he will convey much more real information by giving clear answers to interrogatories, than by the most minute account of his own framing. Neither should he obtrude upon his physician the details of his business nor the history of his family concerns.

§ 6. The obedience of a patient to the prescriptions of his physician should be prompt and implicit. He should never permit his own crude opinions as to their fitness to influence his attention to them. A failure in one particular may render an otherwise judicious treatment dangerous, and even fatal. This remark is equally applicable to diet, drink, and exercise. As patients become convalescent, they are very apt to suppose that the rules prescribed for them may be disregarded, and the consequence, but too often, is a relapse. Patients should never allow themselves to be persuaded to take any medicine whatever, that may be recommended to them by the self-constituted doctors and doctresses who are so frequently met with, and who pretend to possess infallible remedies for the cure of every disease. However simple some of their prescriptions may appear to be, it often happens that they are productive of much

mischief, and in all cases they are injurious, by contravening the plan of treatment adopted by the physician.

§ 7. A patient should, if possible, avoid even the *friendly visits of a physician* who is not attending him—and when he does receive them, he should never converse on the subject of his disease, as an observation may be made, without any intention of interference, which may destroy his confidence in the course he is pursuing, and induce him to neglect the directions prescribed to him. A patient should never send for a consulting physician without the express consent of his own medical attendant. It is of great importance that physicians should act in concert; for, although their modes of treatment may be attended with equal success when employed singly, yet conjointly they are very likely to be productive of disastrous results.

§ 8. When a patient wishes to dismiss his physician, justice and common courtesy require that he should declare his reasons for so doing.

§ 9. Patients should always, when practicable, send for their physician in the morning, before his usual hour of going out; for, by being early aware of the visits he has to pay during the day, the physician is able to apportion his time in such a manner as to prevent an interference of engagements. Patients should also avoid calling on their medical adviser unnecessarily during the hours devoted to meals or sleep. They should always be in readiness to receive the visits of their physician, as the

detention of a few minutes is often of serious inconvenience to him.

§ 10. A patient should, after his recovery, entertain a just and enduring sense of the value of the services rendered him by his physician; for these are of such a character, that no mere pecuniary acknowledgment can repay or cancel them.

OF THE DUTIES OF PHYSICIANS TO EACH OTHER, AND TO THE PROFESSION AT LARGE.

ART. I.—*Duties for the support of professional character.*

§ 1. Every individual, on entering the profession, as he becomes thereby entitled to all its privileges and immunities, incurs an obligation to exert his best abilities to maintain its dignity and honor, to exalt its standing, and to extend the bounds of its usefulness. He should, therefore, observe strictly such laws as are instituted for the government of its members; should avoid all contumelious and sarcastic remarks relative to the faculty as a body; and while, by unwearied diligence, he resorts to every honorable means of enriching the science, he should entertain a due respect for his seniors who have, by their labors, brought it to the elevated condition in which he finds it.

§ 2. It is not in accord with the interests of the public or the honor of the profession that any physician or medical teacher should examine or sign diplomas or certificates of proficiency for, or other-

wise be specially concerned with, the graduation of persons whom they have good reason to believe intend to support and practise any exclusive and irregular system of medicine.

§ 3. There is no profession, from the members of which greater purity of character, and a higher standard of moral excellence are required, than the medical; and to attain such eminence is a duty every physician owes alike to his profession and to his patients. It is due to the latter, as without it he cannot command their respect and confidence, and to both, because no scientific attainments can compensate for the want of correct moral principles. It is also incumbent upon the faculty to be temperate in all things, for the practice of physic requires the unremitting exercise of a clear and vigorous understanding; and, on emergencies, for which no professional man should be unprepared, a steady hand, an acute eye, and an unclouded head may be essential to the well-being, and even to the life, of a fellow-creature.

§ 4. It is derogatory to the dignity of the profession to resort to public advertisements, or private cards, or handbills, inviting the attention of individuals affected with particular diseases—publicly offering advice and medicine to the poor gratis, or promising radical cures; or to publish cases and operations in the daily prints, or suffer such publications to be made; to invite laymen to be present at operations, to boast of cures and remedies, to adduce certificates of skill and success, or to perform

any other similar acts. These are the ordinary practices of empirics, and are highly reprehensible in a regular physician.

§ 5. Equally derogatory to professional character is it for a physician to hold a patent for any surgical instrument or medicine; or to dispense a secret *nostrum*, whether it be the composition or exclusive property of himself or of others. For, if such *nostrum* be of real efficacy, any concealment regarding it is inconsistent with beneficence and professional liberality; and if mystery alone give it value and importance, such craft implies either disgraceful ignorance or fraudulent avarice. It is also reprehensible for physicians to give certificates attesting the efficacy of patent or secret medicines, or in any way to promote the use of them.

ART. II.—*Professional services of physicians to each other.*

§ 1. All practitioners of medicine, their wives, and their children while under the paternal care, are entitled to the gratuitous services of any one or more of the faculty residing near them, whose assistance may be desired. A physician afflicted with disease is usually an incompetent judge of his own case; and the natural anxiety and solicitude which he experiences at the sickness of a wife, a child, or any one who, by the ties of consanguinity, is rendered peculiarly dear to him, tend to obscure his judgment, and produce timidity and irresolution

in his practice. Under such circumstances, medical men are peculiarly dependent upon each other, and kind offices and professional aid should always be cheerfully and gratuitously afforded. Visits ought not, however, to be obtruded officiously; as such unasked civility may give rise to embarrassment, or interfere with that choice on which confidence depends. But, if a distant member of the faculty, whose circumstances are affluent, request attendance, and an honorarium be offered, it should not be declined; for no pecuniary obligation ought to be imposed, which the party receiving it would wish not to incur.

ART. III.—*Of the duties of physicians as respects vicarious offices.*

§ 1. The affairs of life, the pursuit of health, and the various accidents and contingencies to which a medical man is peculiarly exposed, sometimes require him temporarily to withdraw from his duties to his patients, and to request some of his professional brethren to officiate for him. Compliance with this request is an act of courtesy, which should always be performed with the utmost consideration for the interest and character of the family physician, and when exercised for a short period, all the pecuniary obligations for such service should be awarded to him. But if a member of the profession neglect his business in quest of pleasure and amusement, he cannot be considered as entitled to the

advantages of the frequent and long-continued exercise of this fraternal courtesy, without awarding to the physician who officiates, the fees arising from the discharge of his professional duties.

In obstetrical and important surgical cases, which give rise to unusual fatigue, anxiety, and responsibility, it is just that the fees accruing therefrom should be awarded to the physician who officiates.

ART. IV.—*Of the duties of physicians in regard to consultations.*

§ 1. A regular medical education furnishes the only presumptive evidence of professional abilities and acquirements, and ought to be the only acknowledged right of an individual to the exercise and honors of his profession. Nevertheless, as in consultations the good of the patient is the sole object in view and this is often dependent on personal confidence, no intelligent regular practitioner, who has a license to practise from some medical board of known and acknowledged respectability, recognized by the American Medical Association, and who is in good moral and professional standing in the place in which he resides, should be fastidiously excluded from fellowship, or his aid refused in consultation, when it is requested by the patient. But no one can be considered as a regular practitioner or a fit associate in consultation, whose practice is based on an exclusive dogma, to the rejection of the accumulated experience of the profession, and of the aids

actually furnished by anatomy, physiology, pathology, and organic chemistry.

§ 2. In consultations, no rivalry or jealousy should be indulged; candor, probity, and all due respect should be exercised towards the physician having charge of the case.

§ 3. In consultations, the attending physician should be the first to propose the necessary questions to the sick; after which the consulting physician should have the opportunity to make such further inquiries of the patient as may be necessary to satisfy him of the true character of the case. Both physicians should then retire to a private place for deliberation; and the one first in attendance should communicate the directions agreed upon to the patient or his friends, as well as any opinions which it may be thought proper to express. But no statement or discussion of it should take place before the patient or his friends, except in the presence of all the faculty attending, and by their common consent; and no *opinions* or *prognostications* should be delivered which are not the result of previous deliberation and concurrence.

§ 4. In consultations, the physician in attendance should deliver his opinion first; and when there are several consulting, they should deliver their opinions in the order in which they have been called in. No decision, however, should restrain the attending physician from making such variations in the mode of treatment as any subsequent unexpected change in the character of the case may demand. But such

variation, and the reasons for it, ought to be carefully detailed at the next meeting in consultation. The same privilege belongs also to the consulting physician if he is sent for in an emergency, when the regular attendant is out of the way, and similar explanations must be made by him at the next consultation.

§ 5. The utmost punctuality should be observed in the visits of physicians when they are to hold consultation together, and this is generally practicable, for society has been considerate enough to allow the plea of a professional engagement to take precedence of all others, and to be an ample reason for the relinquishment of any present occupation. But as professional engagements may sometimes interfere, and delay one of the parties, the physician who first arrives should wait for his associate a reasonable period, after which the consultation should be considered as postponed to a new appointment. If it be the attending physician who is present, he will of course see the patient and prescribe; but if it be the consulting one, he should retire, except in case of emergency, or when he has been called from a considerable distance, in which latter case he may examine the patient, and give his opinion in *writing*, and *under seal*, to be delivered to his associate.

§ 6. In consultations, theoretical discussions should be avoided, as occasioning perplexity and loss of time. For there may be much diversity of opinion concerning speculative points, with perfect agreement in those modes of practice which are founded, not on hypothesis, but on experience and observation.

§ 7. All discussions in consultation should be held as secret and confidential. Neither by words nor manner should any of the parties to a consultation assert or insinuate that any part of the treatment pursued did not receive his assent. The responsibility must be equally divided between the medical attendants—they must equally share the credit of success as well as the blame of failure.

§ 8. Should an irreconcilable diversity of opinion occur when several physicians are called upon to consult together, the opinion of the majority should be considered as decisive; but if the numbers be equal on each side, then the decision should rest with the attending physician. It may, moreover, sometimes happen that two physicians cannot agree in their views of the nature of a case, and the treatment to be pursued. This is a circumstance much to be deplored, and should always be avoided, if possible, by mutual concessions, as far as they can be justified by a conscientious regard for the dictates of judgment. But in the event of its occurrence, a third physician should, if practicable, be called to act as umpire; and, if circumstances prevent the adoption of this course, it must be left to the patient to select the physician in whom he is most willing to confide. But, as every physician relies upon the rectitude of his judgment, he should, when left in the minority, politely and consistently retire from any further deliberation in the consultation, or participation in the management of the case.

§ 9. As circumstances sometimes occur to render

a *special consultation* desirable, when the continued attendance of two physicians might be objectionable to the patient, the member of the faculty whose assistance is required in such cases should sedulously guard against all future unsolicited attendance. As such consultations require an extraordinary portion both of time and attention, at least a double honorarium may be reasonably expected.

§ 10. A physician who is called upon to consult, should observe the most honorable and scrupulous regard for the character and standing of the practitioner in attendance; the practice of the latter, if necessary, should be justified as far as it can be, consistently with a conscientious regard for truth, and no hint or insinuation should be thrown out which could impair the confidence reposed in him, or affect his reputation. The consulting physician should also carefully refrain from any of those extraordinary attentions or assiduities which are too often practised by the dishonest for the base purpose of gaining applause, or ingratiating themselves into the favor of families and individuals.

ART. V.—*Duties of physicians in cases of interference.*

§ 1. Medicine is a liberal profession, and those admitted into its ranks should found their expectations of practice upon the extent of their qualifications, not on intrigue or artifice.

§ 2. A physician, in his intercourse with a patient

under the care of another practitioner, should observe the strictest caution and reserve. No meddling inquiries should be made—no disingenuous hints given relative to the nature and treatment of his disorder; nor any course of conduct pursued that may directly or indirectly tend to diminish the trust reposed in the physician employed.

§ 3. The same circumspection and reserve should be observed when, from motives of business or friendship, a physician is prompted to visit an individual who is under the direction of another practitioner. Indeed, such visits should be avoided, except under peculiar circumstances; and when they are made, no particular inquiries should be instituted relative to the nature of the disease, or the remedies employed, but the topics of conversation should be as foreign to the case as circumstances will admit.

§ 4. A physician ought not to take charge of or prescribe for a patient who has recently been under the care of another member of the faculty in the same illness, except in cases of sudden emergency, or in consultation with the physician previously in attendance, or when the latter has relinquished the case, or been regularly notified that his services are no longer desired. Under such circumstances, no unjust and illiberal insinuations should be thrown out in relation to the conduct or practice previously pursued, which should be justified as far as candor and regard for truth and probity will permit; for it often happens that patients become dissatisfied when they do not

experience immediate relief, and, as many diseases are naturally protracted, the want of success, in the first stage of treatment, affords no evidence of a lack of professional knowledge and skill.

§ 5. When a physician is called to an urgent case, because the family attendant is not at hand, he ought, unless his assistance in consultation be desired, to resign the care of the patient to the latter immediately on his arrival.

§ 6. It often happens in cases of sudden illness, or of recent accidents and injury, owing to the alarm and anxiety of friends, that a number of physicians are simultaneously sent for. Under these circumstances, courtesy should assign the patient to the first who arrives, who should select from those present any additional assistance that he may deem necessary. In all such cases, however, the practitioner who officiates should request the family physician, if there be one, to be called, and, unless his further attendance be requested, should resign the case to the latter on his arrival.

§ 7. When a physician is called to the patient of another practitioner, in consequence of the sickness or absence of the latter, he ought, on the return or recovery of the regular attendant, and with the consent of the patient, to surrender the case.

[The expression, "patient of another practitioner," is understood to mean a patient who may have been under the charge of another practitioner at the time of the attack of sickness, or departure from home of the latter, or who may have called for his attendance

during his absence or sickness, or in any other manner given it to be understood that he regarded the said physician as his regular medical attendant.]

§ 8. A physician, when visiting a sick person in the country, may be desired to see a neighboring patient who is under the regular direction of another physician, in consequence of some sudden change or aggravation of symptoms. The conduct to be pursued on such an occasion is to give advice adapted to present circumstances; to interfere no further than is absolutely necessary with the general plan of treatment; to assume no future direction, unless it be expressly desired; and, in this last case, to request an immediate consultation with the practitioner previously employed.

§ 9. A wealthy physician should not give advice *gratis* to the affluent; because his doing so is an injury to his professional brethren. The office of a physician can never be supported as an exclusively beneficent one; and it is defrauding, in some degree, the common funds for its support, when fees are dispensed with which might justly be claimed.

§ 10. When a physician who has been engaged to attend a case of midwifery is absent, and another is sent for, if delivery is accomplished during the attendance of the latter, he is entitled to the fee, but should resign the patient to the practitioner first engaged.

ART. VI.—*Of differences between physicians.*

§ 1. Diversity of opinion and opposition of interest may, in the medical as in other professions, sometimes occasion controversy and even contention. Whenever such cases unfortunately occur, and cannot be immediately terminated, they should be referred to the arbitration of a sufficient number of physicians or a *court-medical*.

§ 2. As peculiar reserve must be maintained by physicians towards the public, in regard to professional matters, and as there exist numerous points in medical ethics and etiquette through which the feelings of medical men may be painfully assailed in their intercourse with each other, and which cannot be understood or appreciated by general society, neither the subject-matter of such differences nor the adjudication of the arbitrators should be made public, as publicity in a case of this nature may be personally injurious to the individuals concerned, and can hardly fail to bring discredit on the faculty.

ART. VII.—*Of pecuniary acknowledgments.*

Some general rules should be adopted by the faculty, in every town or district, relative to *pecuniary acknowledgments* from their patients; and it should be deemed a point of honor to adhere to these rules with as much uniformity as varying circumstances will admit.

OF THE DUTIES OF THE PROFESSION TO THE PUBLIC,
AND OF THE OBLIGATIONS OF THE PUBLIC TO THE
PROFESSION.

ART. I.—*Duties of the profession to the public.*

§ 1. As good citizens, it is the duty of physicians to be ever vigilant for the welfare of the community, and to bear their part in sustaining its institutions and burdens; they should also be ever ready to give counsel to the public in relation to matters especially appertaining to their profession, as on subjects of medical police, public hygiene, and legal medicine. It is their province to enlighten the public in regard to quarantine regulations; the location, arrangement, and dietaries of hospitals, asylums, schools, prisons, and similar institutions; in relation to the medical police of towns, as drainage, ventilation, etc.—and in regard to measures for the prevention of epidemic and contagious diseases; and when pestilence prevails, it is their duty to face the danger, and to continue their labors for the alleviation of the suffering, even at the jeopardy of their own lives.

§ 2. Medical men should also be always ready, when called on by the legally constituted authorities, to enlighten coroners' inquests and courts of justice, on subjects strictly medical—such as involve questions relating to sanity, legitimacy, murder by poisons or other violent means, and in regard to the various other subjects embraced in the science of Medical Jurisprudence. But in these cases, and

especially where they are required to make a *post-mortem* examination, it is just, in consequence of the time, labor, and skill required, and the responsibility and risk they incur, that the public should award them a proper honorarium.

§ 3. There is no profession by the members of which eleemosynary services are more liberally dispensed than the medical, but justice requires that some limits should be placed to the performance of such good offices. Poverty, professional brotherhood, and certain of the public duties referred to in the first section of this article, should always be recognized as presenting valid claims for gratuitous services; but neither institutions endowed by the public or by rich individuals, societies for mutual benefit, for the insurance of lives or for analogous purposes, nor any profession or occupation, can be admitted to possess such privilege. Nor can it be justly expected of physicians to furnish certificates of inability to serve on juries, to perform militia duty, or to testify to the state of health of persons wishing to insure their lives, obtain pensions, or the like, without a pecuniary acknowledgment. But to individuals in indigent circumstances, such professional services should always be cheerfully and freely accorded.

§ 4. It is the duty of physicians, who are frequent witnesses of the enormities committed by quackery, and the injury to health and even destruction of life caused by the use of quack medicines, to enlighten

the public on these subjects, to expose the injuries sustained by the unwary from the devices and pretensions of artful empirics and impostors. Physicians ought to use all the influence which they may possess, as professors in Colleges of Pharmacy, and by exercising their option in regard to the shops to which their prescriptions shall be sent, to discourage druggists and apothecaries from vending quack or secret medicines, or from being in any way engaged in their manufacture and sale.

ART. II.—*Obligations of the public to physicians.*

The benefits accruing to the public, directly and indirectly, from the active and unwearied beneficence of the profession, are so numerous and important, that physicians are justly entitled to the utmost consideration and respect from the community. The public ought likewise to entertain a just appreciation of medical qualifications; to make a proper discrimination between true science and the assumptions of ignorance and empiricism—to afford every encouragement and facility for the acquisition of medical education—and no longer to allow the statute-books to exhibit the anomaly of exacting knowledge from physicians, under a liability to heavy penalties, and of making them obnoxious to punishment for resorting to the only means of obtaining it.

CHAPTER XVIII.

REVISION AND ENACTMENT OF ORDINANCES AND
BY-LAWS.

1. No new or amended ordinance or by-law (see the last clause of the Act of Incorporation) shall be binding on the Officers or Fellows of the College, unless it shall have been proposed in writing and subscribed by five Fellows, at one stated meeting, and enacted or passed at another, after the intervention of at least thirty days; and unless it shall then be passed by a majority of two-thirds, there being not less than twenty Fellows present.

2. Whenever a proposed alteration of the ordinances and by-laws is to be voted on at any meeting of the College, said action shall be announced by the Secretary in the notice for that meeting.

LIST

OF

PRESIDENTS OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

	Date of Election.
JOHN REDMAN, M.D.	1787.
WILLIAM SHIPPEN, M.D.	1805.
ADAM KUHN, M.D.	1809.
THOMAS PARKE, M.D.	1818.
THOMAS C. JAMES, M.D.*	1835.
THOMAS T. HEWSON, M.D.	“
GEORGE B. WOOD, M.D.	1848.
W. S. W. RUSCHENBERGER, M.D.	1879.

* Died four months after his election.

OFFICERS AND STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, 1882.

President, W. S. W. RUSCHENBERGER, M.D.
Vice-President, ALFRED STILLÉ, M.D.
Secretary, RICHARD A. CLEEMANN, M.D.
Treasurer, CHARLES STEWART WURTS, M.D.
Curator, THOS. HEWSON BACHE, M.D.
Librarian, ————
Recorder, J. EWING MEARS, M.D.

Censors, { Drs. LEWIS RODMAN, EDWARD HARTSHORNE, WILLIAM
 GOODELL, SAMUEL LEWIS.
Councillors, { To serve 3 years, Drs. JAMES TYSON and LOUIS STARR.
 " " 2 years, Drs. JOHN H. BRINTON and WHAR-
 TON SINKLER.
 " " 1 year, Drs. CASPAR MORRIS and S. LITTELL.

Committee of Publication.

Drs. J. M. DACOSTA, JOHN ASHHURST, Jr., JAMES H. HUTCHINSON,
and the Recorder, *ex-officio*.

Library Committee.

Drs. ALFRED STILLÉ, SAMUEL LEWIS, WALTER F. ATLEE, JOHN
ASHHURST, Jr., and I. MINIS HAYS.

Committee on the Mutter Museum.

Drs. WILLIAM HUNT, S. WEIR MITCHELL, and JOHN H. BRINTON.

Hall Committee.

Drs. EDWARD HARTSHORNE, LEWIS RODMAN, T. H. BACHE, R. P.
HARRIS, and ROBERT H. ALISON.

Committee on Lectures.

Drs. SAMUEL D. GROSS, JOSEPH LEIDY, WILLIAM GOODELL, WILLIAM
F. NORRIS, and JOHN H. PACKARD.

Committee on the Directory for Nurses.

Drs. W. W. KEEN, S. WEIR MITCHELL, and ALBERT H. SMITH.

Committee on Finance.

Drs. ———, ———, ———, and the President and Treasurer,
ex-officio.

FELLOWS, ASSOCIATE FELLOWS, AND CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

OF THE

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA.

* Denotes deceased Fellows.

† Resignation of Fellowship.

|| Forfeiture of Fellowship.

(N. R.) Non-resident Fellows.

FELLOWS.

							ELECTED.	
* John Redman	.	.	.	.	.	.	Jan.	1787
* John Jones	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	"
* John Morgan	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	"
* Wm. Shippen, Jr.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	"
* Adam Kuhn	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	"
† Benjamin Rush	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	"
* Gerardus Clarkson	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	"
* Samuel Duffield	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	"
* Thomas Parke	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	"
* James Hutchinson	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	"
* George Glentworth	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	"
* Abraham Chovet	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	"
* Andrew Ross	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	"
* William W. Smith	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	"
* James Hall	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	"
† William Clarkson	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	"
* William Currie	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	"
* Benjamin Say	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	"
* Samuel Powel Griffiths	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	"
* Benjamin Duffield	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	"

						ELECTED.	
||	John Morris	.	.	.	.	Jan.	1787
*	John Carson	.	.	.	.	"	"
*	John Foulke	.	.	.	.	"	"
||	Robert Harris	.	.	.	.	"	"
*	Nathan Dorsey	.	.	.	.	April,	"
*	John R. B. Rodgers	.	.	.	.	"	"
*	Caspar Wistar, Jr.	.	.	.	.	"	"
*	James Cunningham	.	.	.	.	"	"
*	Charles Moore	.	.	.	.	"	"
*	Michael Leib	.	.	.	.	March,	1788
*	John H. Gibbons	.	.	.	.	"	"
*	Nicholas B. Waters	.	.	.	.	April,	1789
*	Benjamin Smith Barton	.	.	.	.	"	1790
*	Thomas Redman	.	.	.	.	July,	1791
*	William McIlvaine	.	.	.	.	Nov.	"
*	Plunket F. Glentworth	.	.	.	.	Sept.	1792
*	Hugh Hodge	.	.	.	.	Dec.	"
||	Charles Caldwell	.	.	.	.	July,	1795
*	John Cumming	.	.	.	.	Oct.	"
*	Thomas C. James	.	.	.	.	"	"
*	William Annan	.	.	.	.	June,	1796
†	Adam Seybert	.	.	.	.	Nov.	1797
*	William Boys	.	.	.	.	"	1798
*	Lewis J. Jardine	.	.	.	.	July,	1800
*	Joseph P. Minnick	.	.	.	.	Aug.	1801
*	Thomas T. Hewson	.	.	.	.	Dec.	"
*	Nathaniel Chapman	.	.	.	.	Nov.	1807
*	Jos. Parrish	.	.	.	.	"	1810
*	Henry Neill	.	.	.	.	June,	1811
*	Samuel Stewart	.	.	.	.	July,	1814
*	Joseph Woollens	.	.	.	.	"	"
*	Isaac Cleaver	.	.	.	.	Feb.	1815
||	William P. C. Barton	.	.	.	.	June,	"
†	Edwin A. Atlee	.	.	.	.	July,	"
*	John M. Moore	.	.	.	.	Aug.	"
*	Samuel C. Hopkins	.	.	.	.	"	1817
†	John Wilson Moore	.	.	.	.	Dec.	"
*	Samuel Emlen	.	.	.	.	Aug.	1818

ELECTED.

* John C. Otto	March,	1819
* Elijah Griffiths	April,	1821
* John Ruan	"	1823
* Joseph Hartshorne	Dec.	1824
* Henry Bond	July,	1825
* Robert M. Huston	Sept.	1826
* John Bell	Feb.	1827
* Hugh L. Hodge	April,	"
* Charles D. Meigs	"	"
* George B. Wood	"	"
† R. La Roche	"	"
* Benjamin Hornor Coates	May,	"
* John K. Mitchell	Aug.	"
* Thomas H. Ritchie	April,	1828
* Lewis P. Gebhard	"	"
* William Darrach	May,	"
* William S. Coxe	Jan.	1829
* Franklin Bache	April,	"
|| Joseph Togno	Dec.	1830
George Fox	Sept.	1831
* Charles Lukens	Feb.	1832
|| Edward Y. Howell	June,	"
* Theophilus E. Beesley	Oct.	"
* Simon A. Wickes	Nov.	1833
* Caspar W. Pennock (N. R.)	Sept.	1834
* William W. Gerhard	"	"
* Thomas Stewardson	Jan.	1835
William Ashmead	"	"
|| Reynell Coates	Feb.	"
* John Marshall Paul (N. R.)	May,	"
* Joseph Pancoast	"	"
* Isaac Hays	Sept.	"
* John Rodman Paul	Feb.	1836
† Charles Noble	March,	"
* D. Francis Condie	May,	"
Squier Littell	"	"
* Thomas D. Mütter	"	"
* Isaac Parrish	"	"

ELECTED.

|| David Rutter	Jan.	1837
|| Frederick A. Vandyke	March,	"
* Anthony Bournonville	May,	"
W. S. W. Ruschenberger	April,	1838
† Samuel Jackson	May,	"
* Robley Dunglison	June,	"
* Jacob Randolph	Dec.	"
* Joseph Carson	"	"
* Joseph Warrington (N. R.)	Jan.	1839
* James H. Bradford	"	"
Thomas S. Kirkbride	"	"
* George W. Norris	"	"
* Francis West	Feb.	"
† Benjamin D. Neill	"	"
|| Rush Vandyke	"	"
* Edward Peace	March,	"
* Frederick Turnpenny	"	"
* George McClellan	May,	"
* William D. Brineklé	"	"
* William Pepper	"	"
* Edward Hallowell	"	"
* Samuel Colhoun	Aug.	"
* William H. Clapp	"	"
Caspar Morris	Sept.	"
* Carter N. Berkeley	June,	1840
* Joseph Peace	Oct.	"
William S. Zantzinger (N. R.)	Nov.	"
* David C. Skerrett (N. R.)	Dec.	"
|| W. Poyntell Johnson	"	"
† Henry H. Smith	Jan.	1842
* Charles Evans	April,	"
† Caspar Wistar	"	"
* Gotthilf Moehring	June,	"
* Robert Bridges	July,	"
Meredith Clymer (N. R.)	"	"
John D. Griscom	Aug.	"
* Thomas Dillard	Nov.	"

ELECTED.

* Paul Beck Goddard	.	.	.	.	.	Nov.	1842
Alfred Stillé	.	.	.	.	.	Dec.	"
John J. Reese	.	.	.	.	.	"	"
John Forsyth Meigs	.	.	.	.	.	June,	1843
† John Wiltbank	.	.	.	.	.	"	"
* Henry S. Patterson	.	.	.	.	.	Aug.	"
Lewis Rodman	.	.	.	.	.	Nov.	"
* George L. Newbold	.	.	.	.	.	"	"
* William Byrd Page	.	.	.	.	.	Dec.	"
Charles R. King (N. R.)	.	.	.	.	.	"	1844
* David H. Tucker (N. R.)	.	.	.	.	.	"	"
* T. R. Brincklé	.	.	.	.	.	Jan.	1845
* Samuel G. Morton	.	.	.	.	.	"	"
* Francis G. Smith, Jr.	.	.	.	.	.	May,	"
|| Mahlon P. Hutchinson	.	.	.	.	.	Sept.	"
* Benjamin S. Janney	.	.	.	.	.	"	"
† Alexander Wilcocks	.	.	.	.	.	April,	1846
* Victor L. Godon	.	.	.	.	.	June,	"
* Thomas F. Betton	.	.	.	.	.	"	"
* Morris C. Shallcross	.	.	.	.	.	"	"
* William R. Grant	.	.	.	.	.	"	"
* Joshua M. Wallace	.	.	.	.	.	"	"
* Washington L. Atlee	.	.	.	.	.	"	"
* John Neill	.	.	.	.	.	Aug.	"
Henry Gibbons (N. R.)	.	.	.	.	.	"	"
Anthony E. Stocker	.	.	.	.	.	Dec.	"
* J. Dickinson Logan (N. R.)	.	.	.	.	.	Feb.	1847
* Gouverneur Emerson	.	.	.	.	.	"	"
* Edward Hartshorne	.	.	.	.	.	April,	"
* Moreton Stillé	.	.	.	.	.	Dec.	"
Caspar Wister	.	.	.	.	.	Jan.	1848
Robert A. Given (N. R.)	.	.	.	.	.	"	"
Joseph Klapp	.	.	.	.	.	April,	"
* Samuel Jackson (Prof.)	.	.	.	.	.	Nov.	"
Samuel Lewis	.	.	.	.	.	Feb.	1849
Justus Dunott (N. R.)	.	.	.	.	.	"	"
* Samuel L. Hollingsworth	.	.	.	.	.	April,	"
John Hastings (N. R.)	.	.	.	.	.	"	"

ELECTED.					
* James M. Greene	April,	1849			
John L. Ludlow	June,	"			
* John H. B. McClellan	July,	"			
William V. Keating	"	"			
* D. Paul Lajus	"	"			
† John K. Mason	"	"			
* William B. Wilson	Oct.	"			
* Edmund Lang	Nov.	"			
† Thomas S. Reed	"	"			
† Richard H. Townsend	Feb.	1850			
* Isaac Remington	March,	"			
* John B. Tuft (N. R.)	"	"			
Edward H. Mayer (N. R.)	Oct.	"			
William R. Bullock (N. R.)	Jan.	1851			
* John B. Biddle	"	"			
* Robert P. Thomas	"	"			
* Henry E. Drayton	April,	"			
* Bernard Henry	"	"			
† James J. Levick	"	"			
Joseph Leidy	"	"			
* Wilson Jewell	July,	"			
Ellwood Wilson	"	"			
Henry Hartshorne	Oct.	"			
† William Keller	Jan.	1852			
* William Mayburry	"	"			
Alfred L. Kennedy	"	"			
Ellerslie Wallace	"	"			
* Thomas H. Yardley	"	"			
Fitz William Sargent (N. R.)	April,	"			
Thomas Hewson Bache	"	"			
* James V. Emlen	"	"			
* Joseph Hopkinson	"	"			
Owen Jones Wister	"	"			
William H. Hooper	"	"			
|| Henry Tiedemann	July,	"			
* Jonathan M. Allen (N. R.)	"	"			
James L. Tyson (N. R.)	Oct.	"			
† James E. Rhoads	Jan.	1853			

ELECTED.

Addinell Hewson	Jan.	1853
* David Gilbert	Oct.	"
† B. Howard Rand	"	"
W. P. Tilden (N. R.)	Jan.	1854
* G. Hermann Robinett	April,	"
William Hunt	"	"
R. A. F. Penrose	"	"
* Richard Clements	July,	"
William H. Gobrecht (N. R.)	"	"
Joseph Parrish (N. R.)	Oct.	"
William D. Stroud	Jan.	1855
Nathan L. Hatfield	"	"
Francis W. Lewis	July,	"
S. Weir Mitchell	Jan.	1856
R. K. Smith (N. R.)	April,	"
* William N. Johnson	"	"
J. Cheston Morris	Oct.	"
* James Aitken Meigs	"	"
John H. Brinton	"	"
* Alfred M. Slocum	Jan.	1857
Alfred Green	"	"
Samuel D. Gross	"	"
Walter F. Atlee	April,	"
Robert E. Rogers	"	"
Thos. G. Richardson (N. R.)	"	"
* James M. Corse (N. R.)	Oct.	"
John H. Packard	July,	1858
J. M. Da Costa	Oct.	"
† S. Henry Dickson	Jan.	1859
D. Hayes Agnew	"	"
James Darrach	April,	"
William A. Hammond (N. R.)	July,	"
Charles B. Boker	"	"
† William Hembel Taggart	"	"
* A. Owen Stillé	"	"
* Augustine H. Fish	"	"
Henry D. Benner	April,	1860
William R. Dunton	"	"

ELECTED.

Charles Stewart Wurts	Oct.	1860
Thos. G. Morton	July,	1861
William S. Forbes	April,	1862
* C. Pendleton Tutt	"	"
Robert P. Harris	"	"
* John F. Lamb	Jan.	1863
James H. Hutchinson	"	"
* Edward A. Page	"	"
A. Douglass Hall	"	"
Lewis D. Harlow	"	"
* H. Lenox Hodge	April,	"
Albert H. Smith	"	"
W. Lehman Wells	"	"
* David Burpee	"	"
Richard J. Dunglison	"	"
George R. Morehouse	July,	"
|| W. Kent Gilbert	"	"
* J. Hamilton Slack	"	"
John Ashhurst, Jr.	"	"
A. K. Smith, U. S. A. (N. R.)	Oct.	"
Edward A. Spooner	Jan.	1864
Albert Fricke	"	"
William H. Granger	"	"
William H. Pancoast	"	"
* William M. King, U. S. N.	"	"
J. M. Leedom	April,	"
R. N. Downs	"	"
E. L. Duer	"	"
S. P. Jones	"	"
Winthrop Sargent (N. R.)	"	"
E. P. Vandyke	"	"
† Hilborne West	July,	"
Edward A. Smith	"	"
* Edward Livezey	"	"
F. H. Getchell	"	"
* A. A. Henderson, U. S. N.	"	"
|| Robert Bolling	"	"

ELECTED.

||	John Le Conte	.	.	.	.	Oct.	1864
	William Moss	.	.	.	.	"	"
*	Lewis Taylor, U. S. A.	.	.	.	.	Jan.	1865
*	Isaac I. Hayes (N. R.)	.	.	.	.	"	"
	George C. Harlan	.	.	.	.	"	"
	Horatio C. Wood, Jr.	.	.	.	.	April,	"
	Samuel Ashhurst	.	.	.	.	"	"
	Isaac Norris, Jr.	.	.	.	.	"	"
	George Hamilton	.	.	.	.	"	"
	Andrew Nebinger	.	.	.	.	"	"
	C. Percy La Roche (N. R.)	.	.	.	.	July,	"
*	Edwin Scholfield	.	.	.	.	"	"
	William F. Norris	.	.	.	.	Jan.	1866
	J. J. Black (N. R.)	.	.	.	.	April,	"
||	F. F. Maury	.	.	.	.	"	"
†	Louis Fassitt	.	.	.	.	"	"
	R. B. Cruice	.	.	.	.	"	"
	Thomas B. Reed	.	.	.	.	"	"
	James Tyson	.	.	.	.	"	"
*	William Darrach	.	.	.	.	Oct.	"
	D. F. Woods	.	.	.	.	"	"
	C. Schaffer	.	.	.	.	"	"
	Emil Fischer	.	.	.	.	"	"
	Chas. H. Boardman (N. R.)	.	.	.	.	Jan.	1867
	Harrison Allen	.	.	.	.	"	"
	W. W. Keen	.	.	.	.	"	"
	H. Earnest Goodman	.	.	.	.	"	"
	Charles H. Thomas	.	.	.	.	"	"
	R. R. Taylor	.	.	.	.	"	"
*	Edward Rhoads	.	.	.	.	"	"
*	George Pepper	.	.	.	.	April,	"
||	Jacob Roberts	.	.	.	.	"	"
	Oliver A. Judson	.	.	.	.	Oct.	"
	George H. Horn	.	.	.	.	"	"
†	Horace Williams	.	.	.	.	Jan.	1868
	D. Murray Cheston	.	.	.	.	"	"
	William Goodell	.	.	.	.	April,	"
	Samuel B. Howell	.	.	.	.	"	"

					ELECTED.
James Cummiskey	.	.	.	April,	1868
William Pepper	.	.	.	"	"
E. B. Shapleigh	.	.	.	"	"
* Isaac Ray	.	.	.	July,	"
* Ferdinand A. Hassler	.	.	.	"	"
* Thaddeus L. Leavitt	.	.	.	"	"
Samuel W. Gross	.	.	.	Oct.	"
Thomas J. Yarrow	.	.	.	"	"
J. Ewing Mears	.	.	.	"	"
Horace Y. Evans	.	.	.	"	"
T. Hollingsworth Andrews	.	.	.	Jan.	1869
Jos. G. Richardson	.	.	.	"	"
William Thomson	.	.	.	April,	"
* Horace Binney Hare	.	.	.	"	"
Herbert Norris	.	.	.	July,	"
* John S. Parry	.	.	.	Jan.	1870
* William S. Halsey	.	.	.	"	"
* Frederic W. Lewis	.	.	.	"	"
* William B. Corbitt (N. R.)	.	.	.	"	"
Henry S. Schell	.	.	.	"	"
Henry R. Silliman	.	.	.	"	"
John C. Norris	.	.	.	"	"
John M. Adler	.	.	.	April,	"
* Francis G. Smyth	.	.	.	"	"
C. H. Burnett	.	.	.	July,	"
L. J. Deal (N. R.)	.	.	.	"	"
W. H. Ford	.	.	.	"	"
E. B. Gardette	.	.	.	"	"
* R. M. Townsend	.	.	.	"	"
A. Paul Turner	.	.	.	"	"
M. J. Grier	.	.	.	Oct.	"
L. A. Duhring	.	.	.	Jan.	1871
J. A. McFerran	.	.	.	"	"
Charles T. Hunter	.	.	.	"	"
James V. Ingham	.	.	.	"	"
Thomas Wistar	.	.	.	"	"
J. Solis Cohen	.	.	.	April,	"
John H. Grove	.	.	.	"	"

ELECTED.

* Lucius S. Bolles	April,	1871
* W. F. Jenks	"	"
Thos. R. Dunglison (N. R.)	July,	"
George Strawbridge	"	"
* R. M. Bertolet	"	"
Elliott Richardson	Oct.	"
Wm. Ashbridge	Jan.	1872
R. A. Cleemann	"	"
W. H. Finn	"	"
I. Minis Hays	"	"
A. G. B. Hinckle	"	"
Wm. G. Porter	"	"
Wharton Sinkler	April,	"
Oscar H. Allis	"	1873
H. F. Baxter	"	"
Leonardo S. Clark	"	"
W. R. Cruice	"	"
George S. Gerhard	"	"
James Simpson	"	"
|| Richard Thomas	"	"
W. H. Wallace	"	"
Arthur Van Harlingen	Oct.	"
A. C. W. Beecher	Jan.	1874
A. C. Deakyne	"	"
J. C. Wilson	"	"
W. H. Bennett	April,	"
Wm. H. Webb	Jan.	1875
Louis Starr	April,	"
Theodore F. Seyfert	"	"
Arthur V. Meigs	"	"
R. Burns	Oct.	"
Joseph J. Kirkbride	"	"
George McClellan	"	"
R. H. Alison	April,	1876
L. K. Baldwin	"	"
Edward Shippen, U. S. N.	Oct.	"
Morris J. Lewis	Jan.	1877
E. O. Shakespeare	April,	"
Morris Longstreth	Oct.	"

					ELECTED.
John M. Keating	Oct.	1877			
Theodore C. Wormley	Jan.	1878			
Jesse Williamson	April,	"			
Robert J. Hess	"	"			
J. Wm. White	"	"			
Edward T. Bruen	Oct.	"			
John B. Roberts	"	"			
Washington H. Baker	April,	1879			
Wm. Barton Hopkins	"	"			
W. Penn Buck	"	"			
Roberts Bartholow	Jan.	1880			
De Forest Willard	"	"			
H. C. Chapman	"	"			
Frank Woodbury	April,	"			
J. Henry C. Simes	Oct.	"			
J. T. Eskridge	"	"			
Chas. W. Dulles	Jan.	1881			
Chas. K. Mills	"	"			
Rush Shippen Huidekoper	"	"			
* Frank C. Hand	April,	"			
H. Augustus Wilson	Oct.	"			
Richard Ashbridge, U. S. N.	April,	1882			
Frederick C. Sheppard	"	"			
A. Sidney Roberts	"	"			
Joseph Hearn	"	"			
Joseph F. Edwards	Oct.	"			
Edward E. Montgomery	"	"			
Daniel E. Hughes	"	"			
William H. Parish	"	"			
John H. Musser	"	"			

ASSOCIATE FELLOWS.

AMERICAN.

					ELECTED.
* Nicholas Way, Wilmington, Del.		1790			
* James Tilton, Dover, Del.		"			
* Isaac Senter, Newport, R. I.		"			
* David Hosack, New York		1800			

	ELECTED.
* Samuel Bard, New York	1811
* Jacob Bigelow, Boston, Mass.	1821
* Daniel Drake, Cincinnati, O.	1830
* Reuben D. Mussey, Cincinnati, O.	1835
* John Revere, New York	1836
* George Cheyne Shattuck, Boston, Mass.	1839
* Theodoric R. Beck, Albany, N. Y.	"
* Frederick S. Eckard	1840
Peter Parker, Washington, D. C.	1842
* Benjamin W. Dudley, Lexington, Ky.	"
* Nathan R. Smith, Baltimore, Md.	"
* John Hubbard, Hallowell, Me.	"
* Thomas Sewall, Washington, D. C.	"
* John Ware, Boston, Mass.	"
* Amos Twitchell, Keene, N. H.	1843
* N. D. Benedict, Florida	1845
* John C. Warren, Boston, Mass.	1846
* Richard D. Arnold, Savannah, Ga.	"
John L. Atlee, Lancaster, Pa.	1847
* Jonathan Knight, New Haven, Ct.	"
* Alexander H. Stevens, New York	"
* James McNaughton, Albany, N. Y.	"
* Beverly R. Welford, Fredericksburg, Va.	1850
* Henry Miller, Louisville, Ky.	1861
Austin Flint, Sr., New York	1868
Frank H. Hamilton, New York	"
* Wilmer Worthington, Westchester, Pa.	"
Henry I. Bowditch, Boston, Mass.	1876
Henry J. Bigelow, Boston, Mass.	"
* J. B. S. Jackson, Boston, Mass.	"
Alonzo Clark, New York	"
Willard Parker, New York	"
Fordyce Barker, New York	"
E. M. Moore, Rochester, N. Y.	"
F. Donaldson, Baltimore, Md.	"
Christopher Johnston, Baltimore, Md.	"
John S. Billings, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.	"
N. S. Davis, Chicago, Ill.	"

	ELECTED.
E. G. Comegys, Cincinnati, O.	1876
W. O. Baldwin, Montgomery, Ala.	"
John T. Hodgen, St. Louis, Mo.	"
R. A. Kinloch, Charleston, S. C.	"
F. Peyre Porcher, Charleston, S. C.	"
Joseph Jones, New Orleans, La.	"
Traill Green, Easton, Pa.	"
A. M. Pollock, Pittsburg, Pa.	"
James King, Pittsburg, Pa.	"
Hiram Corson, Norristown, Pa.	"
R. B. Mowry, Allegheny City, Pa.	"
Stanford E. Chaillé, New Orleans, La.	1877
William H. Byford, Chicago, Ill.	"

FOREIGN.

* Peter Renaudet, Bristol, Eng.	1795
* William Patterson, Londonderry, Ireland	1798
* John Coakley Lettsom, London, Eng.	1802
* P. Ch. A. Louis, Paris, France	1835
* Jonathan Pereira, London, Eng.	1848
* Sir Robert Christison, Edinburgh, Scotland	"
Archibald Hall, Canada	1852
* Fleetwood Churchill, Dublin, Ireland	1853
* John M. Lever, London, Eng.	1854
* E. Gintrac, Bordeaux, France	1857
Gaetano Valery, Florence, Italy	"
Hermann Walther, Dresden, Saxony	1860
Pedro Gonzales Velasco, Madrid, Spain	1861
R. G. H. Butcher, Dublin, Ireland	1865
G. H. B. Macleod, Edinburgh, Scotland	"
Th. de Valcourt, Cannes, France	1869
P. F. Da Costa Alvarenga, Lisbon, Portugal	"
* W. Boeck, Christiania, Norway	1872
Henry W. Ackland, Oxford, Eng.	1873
John W. Ogle, London, Eng.	"
Thomas B. Peacock, London, Eng.	"
Sir James Paget, London, Eng.	1874

	ELECTED.
J. Hughlings Jackson, London, Eng.	1874
George Johnson, London, Eng.	1876
Joseph Lister, Edinburgh, Scotland	1877
Robert Barnes, London, Eng.	"
J. Milner Fothergill, London, Eng.	1878
Amédée Courty, Montpellier, France	1881

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Adolphe Wasseige, Liège, Belgium	1880
Flemming Carrow, Canton, China	"
Domenico Chiara, Milan, Italy	"

NOTE.—In the three issues, preceding the last two, of the Charter, Ordinances, and By-laws, an appendix was added, containing the articles of agreement between the College and the late Dr. Thomas D. Mütter, as well as "extracts from the exemplification of Deed of Thomas D. Mütter *et ux.* to the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities. In trust."

This matter is now printed in a separate form, and can be obtained by application to the Secretary or Librarian of the College.

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